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(54) Title: KEY MANAGEMENT FOR TELEPHONE CALLS TO PROTECT SIGNALING AND CALL PACKETS BETWEEN CTA'S

(54) Titre: GESTION DE CLES D'APPELS TELEPHONIQUES POUR PROTEGER LES PAQUETS D'APPELS ET DE SIGNALISATION ENTRE DES CTA

## (57) Abstract

A system for establishing a secure communication channel between a first user (102) and a second user (112) in an IP telephony network. The first user and the second user are coupled to first (104) and second (114) telephony adapters, which in turn, are coupled to first (106) and second (116) gateway controllers, respectively, wherein the gateway controllers control user access to the IP telephony network. The telephony adapters are used to encrypt and decrypt user information exchanged over the IP telephony network. The system includes a method which begins when a request is received at the first gateway controller to establish a secure communication channel between the first user and the second user. Next, a secret key (408) is generated at the first gateway controller. A copy of the secret key is distributed to the first and second telephony adapters over previously established secure connections. Finally, the secure communication channel is established (422) between the first user and the second user by encrypting and decrypting information using the secret key.

## (57) Abrégé

La présente invention concerne un système d'établissement de voie de communication sûre entre un premier utilisateur (102) et un second utilisateur (112) dans un réseau de téléphonie Internet. Les premier et second utilisateurs sont couplés à des premier (104) et second (114) adaptateurs téléphoniques, qui à leur tour, sont couplés chacun à des premier (106) et second (116) contrôleurs de passerelles qui assurent le contrôle d'accès des utilisateurs au réseau de téléphonie Internet. Les adaptateurs téléphoniques sont utilisés pour le chiffrement le déchiffrement d'informations d'utilisateurs échangées dans le réseau de téléphonie Internet. En outre, ce système comprend un procédé qui se déclenche lorsqu'une demande est reçue au niveau du premier contrôleur de passerelle pour établir une voie de communication sûre entre les premier et second utilisateurs. Une clé secrète (408) est ensuite émise par le premier contrôleur de passerelle. Une copie de la clé secrète est distribuée aux premier et second adaptateurs téléphoniques par des connexions sûres précédemment établies. Enfin, une voie de communication sûre s'établit (422) entre les premier et second utilisateurs grâce aux informations de chiffrement et de déchiffrement utilisant la clé secrète.

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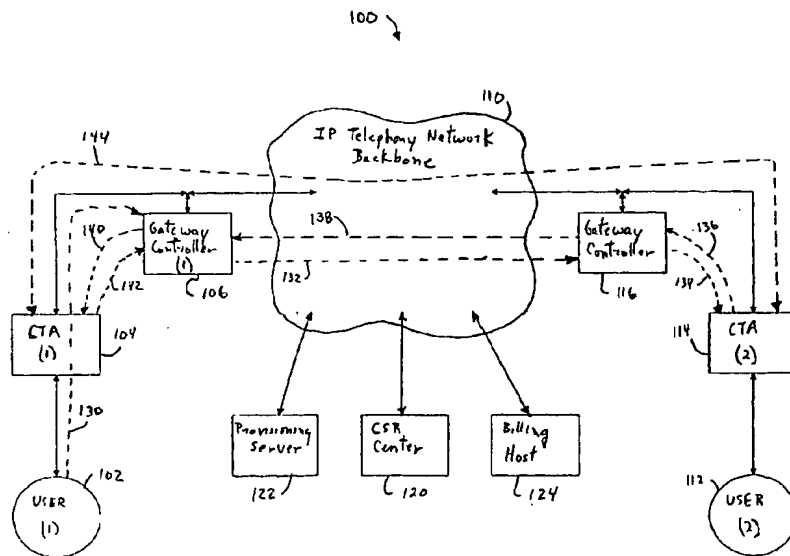
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(54) Title: KEY MANAGEMENT FOR TELEPHONE CALLS TO PROTECT SIGNALING AND CALL PACKETS BETWEEN CTA'S

(57) Abstract

A system for establishing a secure communication channel between a first user (102) and a second user (112) in an IP telephony network. The first user and the second user are coupled to first (104) and second (114) telephony adapters, which in turn, are coupled to first (106) and second (116) gateway controllers, respectively, wherein the gateway controllers control user access to the IP telephony network. The telephony adapters are used to encrypt and decrypt user information exchanged over the IP telephony network. The system includes a method which begins when a request is received at the first gateway controller to establish a secure communication channel between the first user and the second user. Next, a secret key (408) is

generated at the first gateway controller. A copy of the secret key is distributed to the first and second telephony adapters over previously established secure connections. Finally, the secure communication channel is established (422) between the first user and the second user by encrypting and decrypting information using the secret key.



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**KEY MANAGEMENT FOR TELEPHONE CALLS TO PROTECT  
SIGNALING AND CALL PACKETS BETWEEN CTA'S**

**CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims priority from a U.S. Provisional Patent Application 60/117,788 filed on January 29, 1999 and from a U.S. Provisional Patent Application 60/128,772 filed on April 9, 1999, the disclosures of which are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference for all purposes.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to the field of communication in telephony networks, and more particularly, to the establishment of a secure communication channel between users in an IP telephony network.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Internet Protocol (IP) telephony networks allow large numbers of users to communicate with each other over secure channels. Typically, a user is coupled to the IP telephony network via a telephony adapter (TA). In a cable IP networks, a cable telephony adapter (CTA) may be used. The CTA converts user information, such as voice or data, into packets for transmission on the network, and converts received packets into digital or analog signals for use by the user.

To implement a secure channel between two users in the IP telephony network, their associated CTAs use the same encryption techniques and keys. However, this presents a problem since for CTA to CTA communications, there is a very large number (millions) of possible connections that may be established. Thus, any single CTA cannot possibly maintain security associations for all possible connections ahead of time. Therefore a security association (e.g. encryption key) must be established on the fly-- when the secure channel (phone call) is first set up.

**Description**

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## Claims

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Standard techniques to establish CTA to CTA communications provide secure key exchanges (authenticated and confidential), and use one of two techniques. In the first technique, a known key is shared between the two parties. As stated above, this technique does not scale to millions of users and is therefore not applicable for general IP telephony networks. The second technique, uses a public key technique, such as Diffie-Hellman exchanges in combination with digital signatures. Such techniques are costly in terms of time and CPU consumption and may cause a noticeable delay in call setup or increase the cost of the CTA device. Thus, public key techniques are not desirable for this purpose.

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a system for establishing secure communication between users in an IP telephony network. In IP telephony networks, gateway controllers are used to control messaging between the users and the IP telephony network infrastructure.

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The system included in the present invention provides a gateway controller that creates a media stream encryption key that is used to encrypt and decrypt messages between users. When a first user attempts to establish a secure channel with a second user, the gateway controller (source) associated with the first user, creates the media stream encryption key, sends the key inside a signaling message to the gateway controller (destination) that services the second user. The two gateway controllers then send the key to the two CTAs, that service the first and second users. This allows the two CTAs, and thus, the two users to quickly establish a secure communication channel in the IP telephony network.

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In an embodiment of the present invention a method for establishing a secure communication channel between a first user and a second user in an IP telephony network is provided. The first user and the second user are coupled to first and second telephony adapters, which in turn, are coupled to first and second gateway controllers, respectively, wherein the gateway controllers control user access to the IP telephony network. The telephony adapters are used to encrypt and decrypt user information exchanged over the IP telephony network. The method begins by receiving a request at the first gateway controller to establish a secure communication channel between the first user and the second user. Next, a secret key is generated at the first gateway controller.

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A copy of the secret key is distributed to the first and second telephony adapters over previously established secure connections. Finally, the secure communication channel is established between the first user and the second user by encrypting and decrypting information using the secret key.

A further understanding of the nature and the advantages of the inventions disclosed herein may be realized by reference to the remaining portions of the specification and the attached drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a portion of an IP telephony network constructed in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows a gateway controller constructed in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 3 shows a message flow diagram illustrating message flow in the IP telephony network of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 shows a method for establishing a secure communication channel between users in the IP telephony network of FIG. 1 using the messages shown in FIG. 3; and

FIG. 5 shows the IP telephony network of FIG. 1 and includes a connection to a plain old telephone system (POTS) gateway.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

The present invention includes a system for establishing a secure communication channel between users of an IP telephony network. Embodiments of the present invention utilize key-based encryption techniques as a mechanism for achieving secure communication in the IP telephony network. Such embodiments are not limited to using any one encryption technique, and therefore, it is possible to construct embodiments of the present invention using several types of encryption techniques. Since the type of encryption technique selected is not essential to the embodiments of the present invention, a detailed description of a specific encryption technique is not provided.

For purposes of clarity and convenience, it will be assumed that the IP telephony network is a cable network, and so, cable telephony adapters (CTA) will be used in the various embodiments. However, the invention is not limited to using CTAs,



and may in fact be implemented using any other type of telephony adapters as required by a particular network.

FIG. 1 shows a portion of an IP telephony network 100 constructed in accordance with the present invention. The network 100 includes a first user 102 coupled to a source CTA 104. The source CTA 104 is further coupled to a source gateway controller 106 and an IP telephony network backbone 110.

The network 100 also includes a second user 112 coupled to a destination CTA 114. The destination CTA 114 is further coupled to a destination gateway controller 116 and the IP telephony network backbone 110. In addition, the network 100 also includes a customer service representative (CSR) center 120, a provisioning server 122 and a billing host 124.

Each user of the network 100 goes through an initialization process to activate network service. For example, when the user 102 and associated CTA 104 are coupled to the network, a series of messages are exchanged between the CTA 104, the gateway controller 106 and the CSR 120. The messages provide for activation of telephony service for the user 102, establishment of account information and creation of encryption keys to be used by the CTA to encrypt and decrypt messages exchanged over the network. The billing host 124 is used to setup account information for each user and to bill for network usage. The provisioning server 122 is used to initialize and register CTA devices within a specific IP telephony network.

FIG. 2 shows one embodiment of a gateway controller 200 constructed in accordance with the present invention. The gateway controller 200 includes a message processor 202, a key creation module 204 and a key storage 206. The gateway controller 200 is coupled between the IP telephony backbone and a network adapter, such as a CTA device. For example, the gateway controller 200 is suitable for use as the gateway controller 106 in FIG. 1.

The message processor 202 processes messages that are exchanged between the CTA and other components of the telephony network. For example, when messages are exchanged between the CTA and other components of the network during an initial CTA registration process.

The key creation module 204, has logic to create or derive keys that may be used to encrypt or decrypt messages exchanged between CTAs over the IP telephony backbone 110. The keys may be stored in the key storage 206. The key storage has logic

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to encrypt the keys before storage using a public/private key pair. For example, the public/private key pair may be provided by the network 100 infrastructure or from government law enforcement officials.

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FIG. 3 shows a message exchange diagram 300 illustrating how messages are exchanged between the components of the network 100 to establish a secure communication channel between the user 102 and the user 112. The messages are transmitted or received at the source CTA represented at line 302, the source gateway controller 106 represented at line 304, the destination gateway controller 116 represented at line 306, and the destination CTA 114 represented at line 308.

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FIG. 4 shows a flow diagram 400 illustrating the process of establishing a secure communication channel utilizing the messages shown in FIG. 3 in accordance with the present invention.

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At block 402, secure call signaling between the source and destination gateway controllers is established as shown by message 310. At block 404, secure call signaling between source and destination CTAs and their associated gateway controller is established as shown by messages 312 and 314.

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At block 406, the user 102 desires to place a secure call to the user 112 and so notifies the CTA 104 which in turn notifies the gateway controller 106, as shown by message 316 and at path 130. At block 408, the source gateway controller creates a key to be used to establish the secure communication channel requested by the user 102. In one embodiment, the key is a random number and may be generated, for example, at the key creation module 204.

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At block 410, the key is transmitted from the source gateway controller to the destination gateway controller, as shown by message 318 and at path 132. At block 412, the destination gateway controller forwards the key to the destination CTA as shown by message 320 and at path 134. At block 414, the destination CTA sends an acknowledgment to the destination gateway controller indicating that the key has been received, as shown by message 322 at path 136.

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At block 416, the destination gateway controller sends an acknowledgment to the source gateway controller indicating that the key has been received, as shown by message 324 at path 138. At block 418, the source gateway controller transmits the key to the source CTA, as shown by message 326 at path 140. At block 420, the source CTA responds by transmitting an acknowledgment as shown by message 328 at path 142.

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At block 422, a secure channel between the source CTA and the destination CTA can now be established where encrypted messages can be exchanged between the telephony users 102 and 112, as shown by message 330 at path 144.

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As a result of the above described operations, the source gateway controller creates an encryption key and distributes it to the source and destination CTAs to quickly set up a secure communication channel thereby allowing the user 102 and the user 112 to communicate over the IP telephony network 100. In one embodiment the messages distributing the key are additional messages used to operate the network 100. In another embodiment, the key may be incorporated into existing call signaling messages so as to keep the overall message overhead low and improve network efficiency.

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FIG. 5 shows the IP telephony network 100 of FIG. 1 and includes a connection to a plain old telephone system (POTS) gateway 504. The POTS gateway 504 is coupled to a third user 502 of the network 100.

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To establish a secure communication channel between the user 102 and the user 502, the method of FIG. 4 can be used, however, since there is no destination CTA, operations relating to the destination CTA are not used. For example, the POTS gateway can provide a private and authenticated connection. Thus, the following describes the differences in the call setup process when using the POTS gateway.

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At block 410, the source gateway controller sends the key to the POTS gateway 504, as shown by path 506. The blocks 412 and 414 are skipped. At block 416, the POTS gateway sends an acknowledge signal to the source gateway controller as shown by path 508. Blocks 418 through 422 remain the same.

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Using the above modifications to the method of FIG. 4, a private and authenticated secure channel can be established between the CTA 104 and the POTS gateway 504, as shown at path 520, so that the users 102 and 504 may exchange messages.

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In another embodiment of the present invention, where the call origination is reversed, the encryption key can be requested from the destination gateway. For example, the user 502 requests to make a call to user 102. The POTS gateway 504 requests the encryption key from the gateway controller 106, which services the user 102. The gateway controller 106 then creates the encryption key and provides it to the POTS gateway to allow a secure communication channel to be created between the POTS gateway and the CTA 104.

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30 requests the encryption key from the gateway controller 106, which services the user 102. The gateway controller 106 then creates the encryption key and provides it to the POTS gateway to allow a secure communication channel to be created between the POTS gateway and the CTA 104.

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In another embodiment of the present invention, the encryption key can be created at the source gateway controller by deriving it from a secret already shared between the source gateway controller and the source CTA. Thus, both the source gateway controller and the source CTA can derive the key from the shared secret. In this embodiment, it is not necessary for the source gateway controller to transmit the key to the source CTA after it has been distributed to the destination CTA. This results in fewer messages being exchanged to setup the secure channel between the users.

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In another embodiment of the present invention, the key created at the source gateway controller can be shared with law enforcement. The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) requires that phone systems allow the government access to conversations flowing within their networks for wire-tapping purposes. To facilitate this, a CALEA server 510 may be included in the network 100 as shown in FIG. 5. The CALEA server can be accessed by law enforcement, either directly, as shown by 512, or from some other location within the network 100.

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The source gateway controller may operate in several ways to comply with the CALEA requirements. In a first method of operation, the source gateway controller receives a request 514 from the CALEA server to forward any key created for use with a particular user. For example, when the user 102 requests to make a call and a key is created, the key is transmitted to the CALEA server, as shown at 516. In a second method of operation, the source gateway controller receives a request 514 to forward any key currently being used by a particular user. For example, if the user 102 already has a call established using a particular key, that key is transmitted to the CALEA server, as shown at 516. In a third method of operation, the source gateway controller receives a request 514 to forward any key previously used by a particular user. For example, if the user 102 had previously made a call using a particular key, that key is stored in the key storage 206 of the gateway controller. The key is retrieved from the key storage and transmitted to the CALEA server as shown at 516.

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In one embodiment, the keys are encrypted prior to storage. The encryption is done using a public/private key pair belonging to law enforcement. Thus, upon retrieval, any keys so encrypted can only be decrypted by law enforcement officials with knowledge of the private key.

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Once the key is at the CALEA server, messages are redirected by the network to the server so that they may be decoded using the key and monitored by law

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enforcement officials. Thus, embodiments of the gateway controller of the present invention includes support for the CALEA requirements.

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The present invention provides a method and apparatus for establishing a secure communication channel between two users in a telephony network. It will be

5 apparent to those with skill in the art that modifications to the above methods and embodiments can occur without deviating from the scope of the present invention.

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Accordingly, the disclosures and descriptions herein are intended to be illustrative, but not limiting, of the scope of the invention which is set forth in the following claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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1. A method for establishing a secure communication channel in an IP telephony network between a first and a second user, wherein the first user and the second user are coupled to first and second telephony adapters, which in turn, are coupled to first and second gateway controllers, respectively, wherein the gateway controllers control user access to the IP telephony network, and wherein the telephony adapters encrypt and decrypt user information exchanged over the IP telephony network, the method comprising:

receiving a request at the first gateway controller to establish a secure communication channel between the first user and the second user;  
generating a secret key at the first gateway controller;  
distributing the secret key to the first and second telephony adapters over previously established secure connections; and  
establishing the secure communication channel between the first user and the second user by encrypting and decrypting information using the secret key.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of generating comprises a step of generating a random number at the first gateway controller to be used as the secret key.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of generating comprises a step of deriving the secret key at the first gateway controller, wherein the secret key is derived from a signaling key shared between the first telephony adapter and the first gateway controller.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of distributing comprises steps of:  
transmitting the secret key from the first gateway controller to the second gateway controller;  
transmitting the secret key from the second gateway controller to the second telephony adapter  
transmitting the secret key from the first gateway controller to the first telephony adapter.

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1                   5.     The method of claim 1 further comprising steps of;  
2                   receiving a request at the first gateway controller to provide the secret key  
3     to a law enforcement server; and  
10                  4                   providing the secret key to the law enforcement server.

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1                   6.     An IP telephony network for establishing a secure communication  
2     channel between a first user and a second user, wherein the first user and the second user  
3     are coupled to first and second telephony adapters, which in turn, are coupled to first and  
4     second gateway controllers, respectively, wherein the gateway controllers control user  
5     access to an IP telephony backbone, and wherein the telephony adapters encrypt and  
6     decrypt user information exchanged over the IP telephony network, the IP telephony  
7     network comprising:  
8                   means for receiving a request at the first gateway controller to establish a  
9     secure communication channel between the first user and the second user;  
10                  means for generating a secret key at the first gateway controller;  
11                  means for distributing the secret key to the first and second telephony  
12     adapters over a previously established secure connection; and  
13                  means for establishing the secure communication channel between the first  
14     user and the second user by encrypting and decrypting information using the secret key.

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1                   7.     A gateway controller for establishing a secure communication  
2     channel in an IP telephony network, the gateway controller coupled between a telephony  
3     adapter and a telephony network backbone, the gateway controller comprising:  
4                   a key creation module having logic to create a secret key;  
5                   a key storage module coupled to the key creation module and having logic  
6     to store the secret key; and  
7                   a message processor coupled to the key creation module and the key  
8     storage module, and having logic to process messages exchanged between the telephony  
9     adapter and the telephony network backbone, wherein the message processor further  
10     comprises:  
11                  logic to receive a request to establish a secure communication  
12     channel between a first user and a second user, the first user couple to the telephony  
13     adapter, the second user coupled to a remote telephony adapter;

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5 14 logic to distributed the secret key to the telephony adapters over  
15 previously established secure connections, whereby the secure communication channel  
16 between the first user and the second user may be established by encrypting and  
17 decrypting information using the secret key.

10 1 8. The gateway controller of claim 7 wherein the key creation module  
2 has logic to generate a random number as the secret key.

15 1 9. The gateway controller of claim 7 wherein the key creation module  
2 has logic to derive the secret key from a signaling key shared with the telephony adapter.

20 1 10. The gateway controller of claim 7 wherein the key storage module  
2 has logic to encrypt the secret key before storage, using a public/private key pair  
3 belonging to law enforcement.

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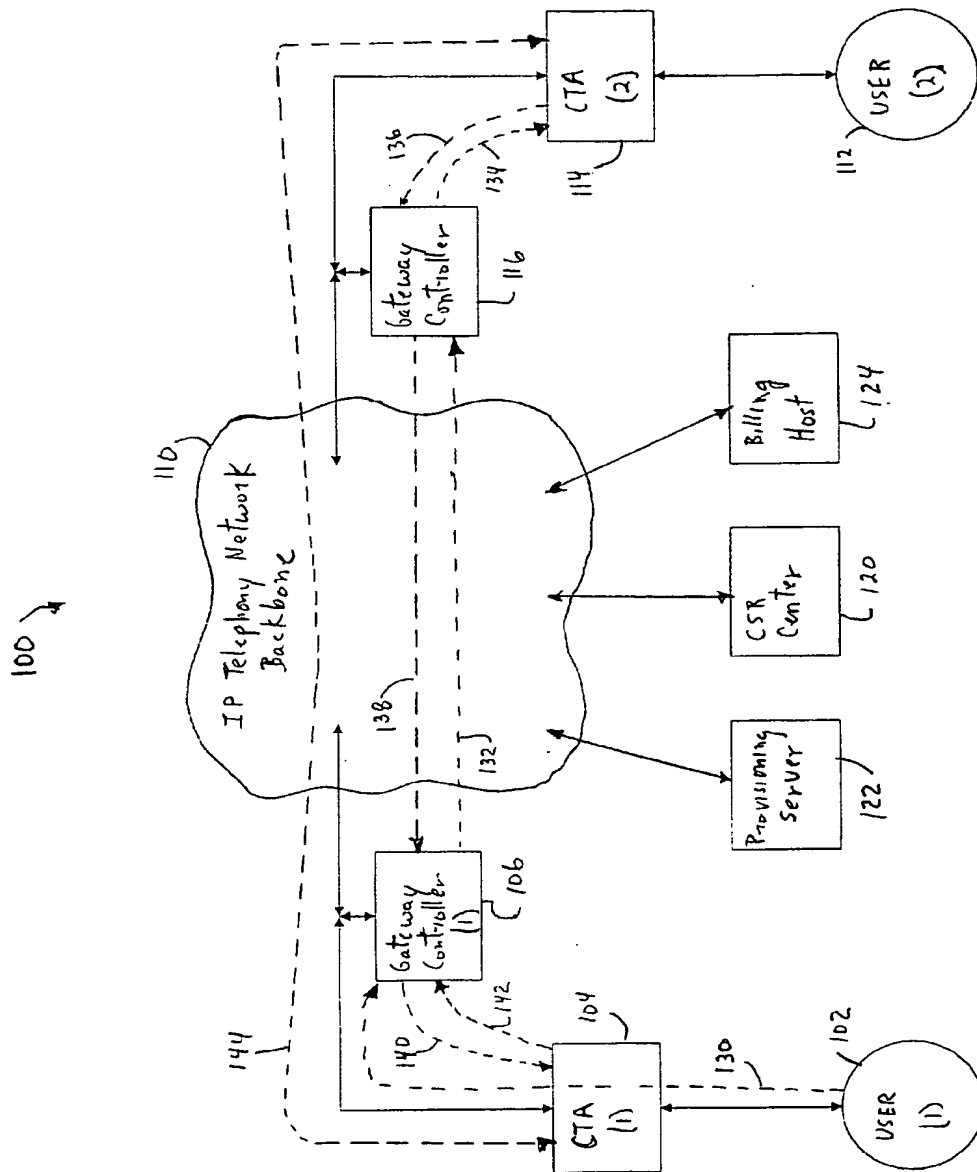


FIG. 1

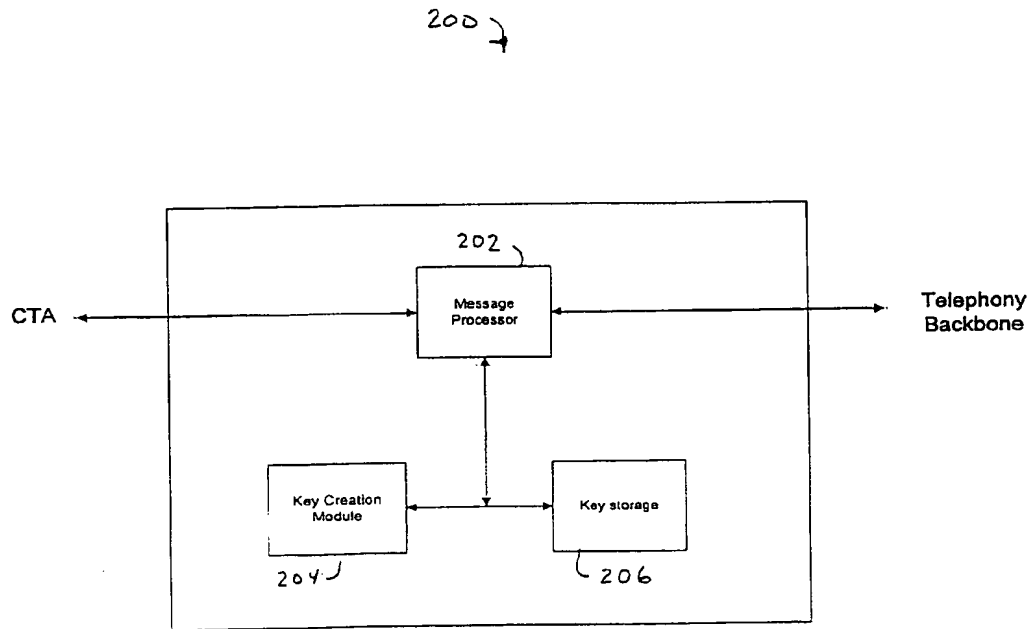


FIG. 2

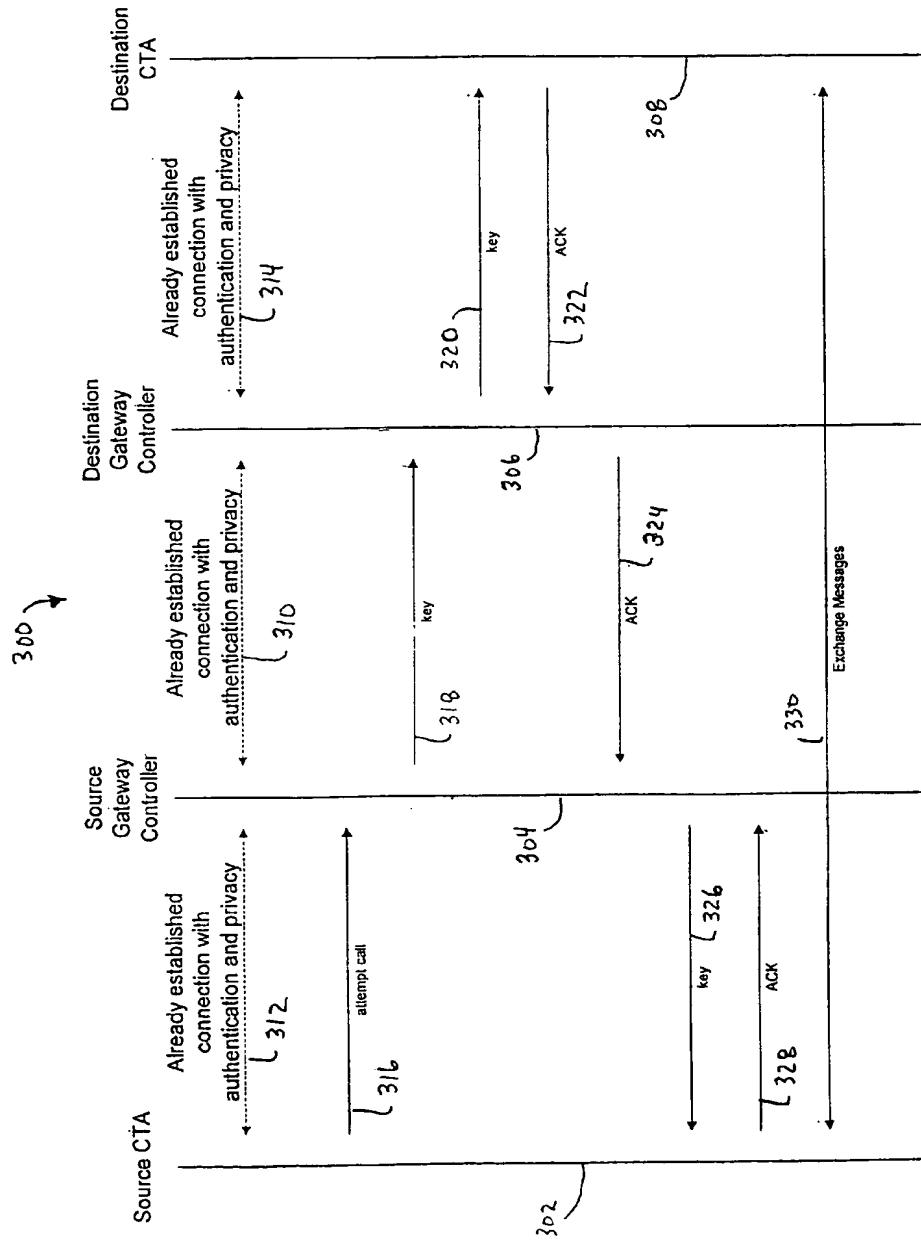
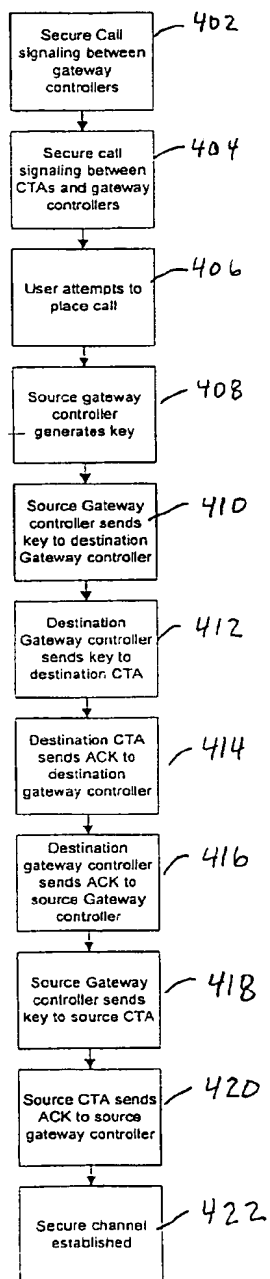


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

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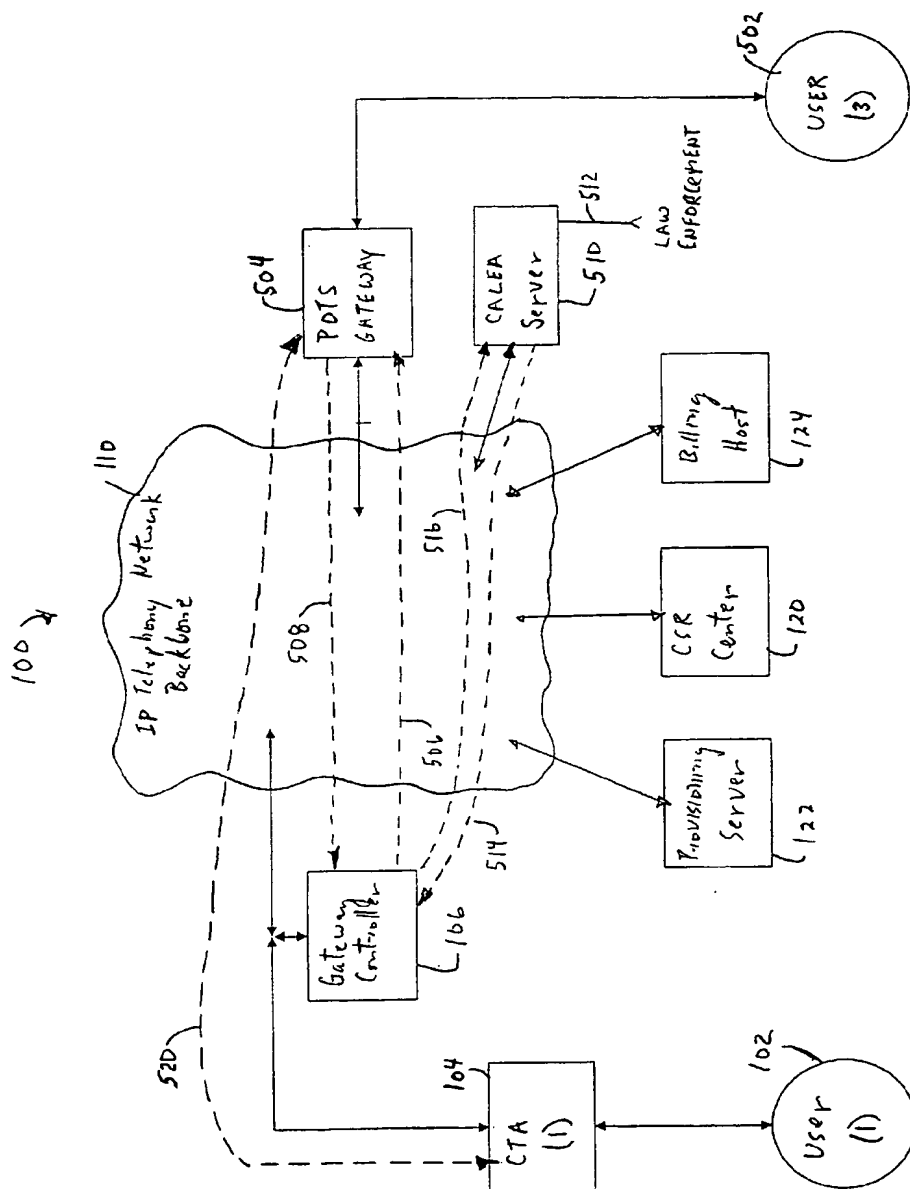


FIG. 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/02174

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(7) : H03K 001/00

US CL : 713/153

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Continuation Sheet

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
Please See Continuation Sheet**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A, P	US 5,999,525 A (KRISHNASWAMY et al) 07 December 1999 (01.12.1999), entire	1-10
A	US 5,940,602 A (FINKELSTEIN et al) 25 April 1995 (25.04.1995), figs. 2-3 and associated text.	1-10
A	US 5,539,824 A (BJORKLUND et al) 23 July 1996 (23.07.1996), see abstract and background.	1-10
A	US 5,825,888 A (KIMURA et al) 20 October 1998 (20.10.1998), see fig. 1 and associated	1-10
Y	SCHNEIDER, BRUCE. Applied Cryptography: Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C. October 1995, pages 97-100 and 181-182.	5, 10
Y, P	US 5,974,043 A (SOLOMON) 26 October 1999 (26.10.1999), see background and figs. 1 & 2 and associated texts.	1-10
Y	US 5,812,671 A (ROSS, JR.) 22 September 1998 (22.09.1998), figs 1& 3 and associated	1-10
Y	US 5,371,794 A (DIFFIE et al) 06 December 1994 (06.12.1994), fig. 2 and associated	1-10
Y	US 5,600,722 A (YAMAGUCHI et al) 04 February 1997 (04.02.1997), see figs. 3, 9, and 15 associated texts.	1-10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"Z" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

05 May 2000 (05.05.2000)

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 JUN 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/ISA/00002174

**Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 1:** 370/352, 389, 392; 370/90.01, 93.01, 93.08-93.09, 900; 380/243, 247, 260, 270, 276, 278, 286; 709/205, 227-228; 713/150-153

**Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:** BRS [(ip or internet) adj telephone\$] and (encrypt\$ or encipher\$ or security)) and [(gateway) same (encrypt\$ or encipher\$ or security)]